

Humorous Department.

NOT USED TO HOTEL WAYS.
She drifted into an uptown hotel by way of the woman's entrance. She was plainly but neatly clad, and did not look like a girl who was used to the system in operation at a big hotel. She had a bright, pretty face, and looked fresh and charming. The two clerks on duty eyed her curiously, and exchanged comments about the girl. She hesitated a moment when she reached the office, but after some little display of embarrassment walked up to the desk and picked up a pen in a diffident manner. The clerk wheeled the book around so that the place for signatures was in the proper position, and waited. She chewed nervously at the end of the pen, then dipped it slowly in the ink, and with a great deal of pains wrote:

"Miss Mary McClosky, 372 West Ninety-third street."

Then she eyed her effort approvingly, and carefully laid the pen down. The clerk, who had been watching the operation with a good deal of curiosity, said:

"Room, Miss?"

A flush mantled her face, but she said, sweetly, "Yes, if you please."

"Would you like a room with a bath?" asked the clerk, in a puzzled tone.

Again she seemed embarrassed, and hesitated, but finally said, in a low tone:

"Yes, if you please. That would be very nice, and I would thank you very much."

"How much do you care to pay for a room?" said the clerk, as his eye swept the rack.

"Pay?" she said, in sheer surprise.

"Pay? Why, I didn't expect to pay anything. I got a job here today as chambermaid, and I have just come down."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.—There was a day when William H. Crane was a very conceited actor, but he pleads in extenuation that he was very young at the time. He got bravely over his conceit, however, and the way this was brought about is probably worth the telling.

About 30 years ago he played thinking parts with a company that had a repertory as varied as the weather. Incidentally he was understood several parts, and longed for the time when he could strut upon the boards and open his mouth. The chance came, and one night he was cast for a part in "The Daughters of the Regiment."

In it he felt that he had made a big hit. The next morning he strutted about the lobby of his hotel with the belief that he would be pointed out as "that bright young man who made the hit at the theatre last night."

No one seemed to notice him, however, and he was beginning to feel the chilliness of the world. Finally a sharp-eyed individual called him, and asked if he was not the young fellow who appeared as the notary in the opera.

The comedian was beside himself with joy, for at last he had been discovered.

"Yes, sir," he answered, proudly.

"What salary do you get?" inquired the inquisitive one.

The comedian paused a moment and then replied, "Well, you see I don't get anything just now;" which was the truth, he having been apprenticed to the company.

"Humph," said the man, as he turned on his heel, "you are pretty well paid."

CHARACTERISTIC RETORTS.—Judge Hawkins once had to sentence an old swindler, and gave him seven years. The man in the dock squirmed and whined: "Oh, my Lord, I'll never live half the time." Hawkins took another look at him and answered: "I don't think it is at all desirable that you should."

The formality of asking a newly convicted prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, brought another characteristic retort from the judge. A prisoner in these circumstances usually either says nothing or curses at large in his rage; but one of them struck a theatrical posture and with his right hand in the air, shouted:

"May the Almighty strike me dead if I don't speak the truth. I am innocent of this crime." Judge Hawkins said nothing for about a minute, when, after glancing at the clock, he fulminated in his most impressive tones:

"Since the Almighty has not thought fit to intervene, I will now proceed to pass sentence."

SAMMY'S PHILOSOPHY.—"Sammy," said the mother of a Detroit youngster the other day, "look through that pile of papers there and get me The Free Press of September 25."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Sammy, and he sauntered toward the pile of papers across the room.

Instead of beginning at the top, says The Free Press, he got down on his hands and knees and began at the bottom. He was not making much headway, when his mother called to him rather sharply:

"Sammy, Sammy, what are you doing? Begin at the top. Why do you take the bottom ones out first?"

"Well," replied the youth, with some show of feeling, "I heard you say yesterday when you looked them over that the one you wanted was always at the bottom, so I thought I'd go at the last ones first."

HEAVEN LOST ITS CHARM.—"Mamma," the Chicago Post quotes the 5-year-old, sitting in his bath, as saying, "we have to die."

"Yes," assented the mother, rubbing him cheerfully.

"I have to die, and you have to die."

"Then we have to go to heaven. Will they live in different houses, or all together in one family?"

"Perhaps all in one family," suggested the mother, carelessly.

"Then I don't want to go to heaven. There wouldn't be anybody to visit."

"Say, do you believe that story of the goose laying a golden egg?"

"Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing."

Wayside Gatherings.

It is estimated that every square mile of the sea contains 120,000,000 fishes.

It is a golden rule to judge men not by their opinions, but what their opinions make of them.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God," and this is true irrespective of politics and creeds.

Web to the length of two and one-fourth miles has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

One hundred roses are required to make one drop of the famous attar of roses, the perfume of the east.

Western roads are handling an unusual traffic in hogs, 40,000 to 50,000 a day arriving in Chicago.

Great Britain has over 10,000 postoffice savings banks, the deposits in which amount to \$500,000,000.

"Mamma, what is football?"

"Well, it's a kind of baseball in which the players pitch with their legs."

Mickey—I wears a clean shirt every day. Mugsey—Well, yer needn't brag cos yer mudder takes in washin'."

The Bible is the book of the law. That is why it is so dull to the man who is determined to have his own way.

The irreverence of modern enterprise seems to have reached its height in the planning of a railway up Mount Sinai.

The little principality of Waldeck, in Germany, has forbidden the granting of marriage licenses to habitual drunkards.

Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual results than making a specialty of discovering the short-comings of other people.

Self-restraint cannot be attained by a few spasmodic efforts. It can come only as a result of constant watchfulness and self-curb.

There is a flywheel in Germany made of steel wire. The wheel is 20 feet in diameter, and 250 miles of wire was used in its construction.

It has been ascertained that a reliable reason for calling a chilly day raw, is because the sun does not give heat enough to cook it.

The raven was a success as a raven; but when he stuck a peacock's feather in his tail, he was a failure both as a raven and as a peacock.

Eagles do not have different mates each season, as do birds generally; they pair for life, and sometimes occupy the same nest for many years.

There are men who, the farther they get away from their enemies, the louder they talk. And it is not because they want their enemies to hear them, either.

The highest building in New York city, up to the present, is the Manhattan Life Insurance company's building; it is 348 feet to the top of the tower.

A suggestion from Tennessee that the body of General Sam Houston be removed thither for reinterment, has aroused indignation and vehement protests in Texas.

Editing a newspaper is very much like raking a fire—every one thinks he can perform the operation better than the man who has hold of the poker.

Skimmed milk is now turned into champagne by an electric process, and the beverage is stated to be clear, beady and delicious in flavor, although non-alcoholic.

A girl sent 25 cent to a New York advertiser to find how to white hands. She got this answer in a few days, "Soak 'em in dish water." It tickled her mother nearly to death.

In Alaska the natives use a fat fish, like a smelt, for a candle. They light them at the tail, and they burn 15 minutes. There are millions of them. The crabs measure six feet from tip to tip of the claws.

In Victoria colony, Australia, the question pertaining to the Bible in the public schools is a burning one, and about everything pertaining to Christianity has been expurgated from the schoolbooks.

"I want you to take a couple o' chances on a poor widow's cookstove—fifty cents a ticket." "But what's the poor widow going to do without her cookstove?" "Oh, she's moved into a house where they have a gas range."

Personal work tells. If every professing Christian should lead one soul to Christ annually, in three years everybody would be converted, or at least he brought face to face with the question: "Shall I accept or reject, Jesus?"

"Does she return your love, my son?" asked the father. "Um-yes," was the answer. "Well, you're in luck for once. Her father is worth a million at least." "Yes, that is the worst of it," sighed the young man. "She returns my love, saying she has no use for it."

A Georgia colored minister preached this good doctrine to his people: "But 'tain't no use ter trouble along dat narrer path 'less yer can carry, folded up in yer creed, a good recommendation from yer creditors. Hebben ain't no place fer men who has da dodge roun' a conner fer fear of meetin' some one who'll ask for dat little bill dat nebbes was paid."

A medical journal inveighs against rocking, warning its adherents that the soothing feeling which it superinduces is really a mild congestion of the brain. This, it is cited, is as applicable to the woman's rocking chair as to the baby's cradle. Rocking cradles have in England long been banished from national nurseries, and the rocking-chair, although in origin English, has not any extensive vogue among English people.

The great fire of 1872 in Boston burned over sixty acres, and entailed a loss of \$60,000,000 or a million an acre. The great fire in London in 1666 swept over 436 acres, and destroyed property to the amount of \$35,000,000, or \$80,000 an acre. In the latter case the fire raged in the dwelling section as well as in the mercantile, still the comparison affords an idea of the increase in values in modern cities.

International Lessons.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 5.

Text of the Lesson, Phil. II, 1-11—Memory Verses, 5-8—Golden Text, Phil. II, 5—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "If there be therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies," Consolation here is literally "one called to your side," and comfort is "one speaking beside you." So we ought to read, "If there is anything in Christ being ever with you and ever talking to you, and in having the constant companionship and guidance and teaching of the Holy Spirit, if there is anything in the tender love and compassion of the Father manifested in the Son by the Spirit, then let it be seen in you to the glory of God that Christ may be magnified."

2. "Fulfill ye my joy, that ye be like minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind." Oneness of the members of the body in the service of the head is something greatly desired by our blessed Lord, as is very manifest in His prayer in John xvii, and it will also be the great desire of all who are fully one with Him. Not only does He comfort us with His presence, "As the Father hath loved Me, so have I loved you," but He also says, "This is My commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you" (John xv, 9, 12).

3. "Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves." Another reading is, "In nothing follow self seeking." Jeremiah said to his scribe, Baruch: "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not" (Jer. xiv, 5). Although the whole land was Abram's and not Lot's, yet rather than have strife Abram did not seek his choice and Lot's either he would. When the Philistines strove for the wells which Isaac had reopened, Isaac did not resist, but kept on yielding until there was room for all, and the strife ceased (Gen. xiii, 8, xxi, 22).

4. "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." Not envying as some would put it, but desiring the welfare of others as much as or more than your own. Love seeketh not her own (I Cor. xii, 5). Let Episcopalians seek and rejoice in the welfare of Methodists, and so Methodists of Baptists, Baptists of Presbyterians, and so on, all uniting heartily to seek the honor of the Head in the completion of His body, the church, which has no name but Christ (I Cor. xii, 12, 13).

5. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His (Rom. viii, 9). Now, every penitent sinner who truly receives Christ receives also the Spirit of Christ, but some are more controlled by and manifest more of that Spirit than others. It is the privilege of every believer to be filled with the Spirit (Eph. v, 18), and led by the Spirit and to walk in the Spirit, and when one is only willing to have no will but the will of God, no choice but God's choice, no way but God's way, no service but what He appoints, God will quickly fill that one with His Spirit and continue to fill him day by day and moment by moment.

6. "Who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God." Another reading is, "Deemed not his equality with God a thing to grasp at." He was not always saying, "I am God; I created all things; I own the universe; I do as I please in heaven and on earth, and therefore you must obey Me; and if you don't I will make you, for I have all power." Those who are always grasping at their position as if they might lose it, or at least some of the honor belonging to it, are very small people, or people of very small minds, whatever their position may be.

7. "But made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men." He took not on Him the nature of angels, which would have been a very great humiliation, but as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself took part of the same (Heb. ii, 14, 16). He emptied Himself of the glory which He had with the Father before the world was, and condescended to endure the limitations of a mortal body for over 33 years—not only so, but He consented to endure such limitation under the most limited of earthly conditions, such as the manger at Bethlehem, the humble home and the carpenter's shop at Nazareth.

8. "And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many (Matt. xx, 28). He consented to be despised and slandered and misunderstood, persecuted, blindfolded, buffeted, spit upon, scourged, led as a lamb to the slaughter, crucified.

9. "Wherefore also God hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name." He is now at God's right hand, with the Father on His throne (Rev. iii, 21), and in due time all things shall fall down before Him and all nations shall say, "Blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord our God." By His work and by that alone, which He has finished without help from man, eternal life is freely given to every one who receives Him, and a share in His glory and a place on His throne (John xvii, 22; Rev. iii, 21).

10. "That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth." And so it shall come to pass, for God has purposed it. "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed, so shall it stand" (Isa. xlv, 24). John saw the consummation of it in his vision when he heard every creature which is in heaven, and on earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, saying, "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever" (Rev. v, 13). There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we may be saved.

11. "And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." It shall surely be, to the everlasting comfort and bliss of some and to the everlasting woe of others. Saved and unsaved shall all confess that Jesus Christ is Lord. The saved shall rejoice in Him as their Lord, while the unsaved shall have to confess Him as Lord to their everlasting confusion, but in each God will be glorified. See I Cor. ii, 15, 16. A good test as to whether we are now honoring Him as Lord is seen in verse 14 of our lesson chapter. If by the Spirit we have confessed Him as our Lord and daily do so, there can be in our lives no murmuring or disputing, no strife or envy. He is not Lord of these things.

12. "If the layman who sits in the pews and passes severe judgments on the utterances of the pastor were only compelled to try to preach himself occasionally, he would be a little gentler."

13. "Perform each duty as you come to it and you will never have to rush to catch up."

Farm and Fireside.

USEFUL ITEMS.

If steel has become very rusty it may be more readily cleaned if the rust is first removed with soap, rubbed on briskly with a piece of flannel slightly moistened.

One of the best remedies in case of bowel troubles is a partly beaten raw egg taken in one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner will form the best kind of nourishment, as well as medicine, for the patient.

An excellent way to cleanse and brighten glass is to wash it in salt water, with a rinsing in alcohol, followed by a brisk rubbing with a soft cloth.

A point too often overlooked is that a farmer should have working capital in due proportion to the acres he attempts to till. Some are alert to procure the acres, and think the rest will take care of itself. Large farms are not often cultivated as are smaller ones, because the owners do not have sufficient working capital.

One of the best disinfectants for a sick room is a basin of water. Water is a great absorber of noxious gases, and water left in the ewer of a sleeping room over night is unfit to drink.

For the same reason, any water left standing over night in the kitchen should be thrown out, and the tea kettle replenished from water freshly drawn. If city water is used, allow the faucets to run sometime before using.

Mutton suet is one of the simple remedies which should have an honored place in every family's medicine chest.

For chapped hands and lips, or for cuts and bruises, it is always useful. The suet may be procured at the butcher's and fried out at home, and while still warm poured into little jars or molds to cool. Turn out and wrap in tin foil. Camphor ice may also be made by melting a small piece of camphor gum with the suet.

If children complain of headache it is a good sign that their school lunch is not easily digested. Nothing should ever be put in a school lunch basket that is hard to digest. Cold boiled meats, light bread, buttered toast, soft-boiled eggs and cooked apples should never be in the school lunch. It is not cruel to limit the school children's lunch, as we have heard mothers say. The student cannot study on an overfull and unassimilated dinner. Another thing, never put a hot lunch in a tin lunch pail with an air-tight lid, as it will induce a sickening, soft, soggy mass of unwholesome stuff for lunch. Baskets are much better.

Holes for setting roots should be made deeper and wider than is necessary to receive the roots, so that there may be fine soil above, below—all about them where there is an underlying strata of hardpan.

CREDIT SYSTEM DECAYING.

The credit system, that bane of many southern communities in the past, is rapidly disappearing. The process of its disintegration everywhere is well described in an article in the Sheridan Headlight, having special reference to Arkansas, which says:

"A few years ago the country merchants of this state did a great furnishing business, and when the fall of the year came around they owned two-thirds of the corn and cotton in their immediate communities. Most of the farmers were in debt after they had sold their crops, and were compelled to mortgage in advance for supplies to make another crop on. The merchant paid a big price for his goods, and necessarily sold them at enormous profits. Thus the country people were forced to maintain a system that was more injurious in its effects than the worst drouth that might prevail. But there came a time when this supply system had a set-back. Short crops and low prices drove the merchants to adopt a safer plan. They were unable to buy goods themselves on long-time payments, and were unable to borrow money on the collateral they had. Therefore they had to refuse credit to the farmers they had been furnishing for years. Of course, this was a hardship on the farmer, but the enforced economy that attended it was business gave him resources to go on he had never known before. A second year followed, and the farmer had more at home than when he began his previous crop, and when a third year rolled around he was able to pay for what he wanted, despite short crops and low prices. Now, who will say that the condition that brought about a discontinuance of the general credit system in Arkansas was not a blessing in disguise?"

The farmer, being unable to get credit, owns his crop when it is made, and can expend the proceeds thereof as he sees fit. The merchant is in better shape than when his books were full of doubtful accounts, and altogether the improvement is most desirable. We could wish devoutly that the credit system were abolished entirely. Merchants and farmers should unite their efforts to stamp it out entirely. All have a common interest in abolishing it."

When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks, or how ugly he is, do not beat him, don't throw sand in his ears, don't use a rope on his front legs or even burn straw under him; quietly go out and pat him on the head a moment, take a hammer, or even pick up a stone out of the street, tell the driver to sit still, take his lines, hold them quietly while you lift up either front foot, give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog. Drop his foot quickly, and the chirp for him to go. In 99 cases out of 100 the horse will go right along about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not jerk or pull him back. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion.

MOLLY CORN.—The Kansas experiment station pronounces molly corn very dangerous to feed to horses. The spores of this mold gain entrance to the circulation, and find lodgment in the kidneys and liver. The latter is more affected than the kidneys, probably on account of the lower pressure of

the circulation. The spores germinate here, and cause inflammation of these organs. The cerebral symptoms are the result of the formation of an abscess in the cerebri. This abscess is caused by an interference with the blood supply. The spores seem to retain their infectious properties for about six months.

FOOD FOR BABIES.—A milk mixture commended by a celebrated physician for the first six months of an infant's life consists of cow's milk (mixed dairy), 10 ounces; water (previously boiled), 5 ounces; milk sugar, 6 teaspoonfuls (6 drams); common salt, 8 grains; lime water (add just before feeding), 1 ounce (2 tablespoonfuls). Although somewhat troublesome to prepare, this is the nearest imitation of mother's milk, and babies are said to thrive remarkably well on this diet. Mix the total amount for 24 hours every morning. Have a number of bottles corresponding to the number of feedings required. Fill not quite full, and cork lightly with rubber stoppers. It is quite necessary to warm the mixture to blood heat before putting in bottles. Then have a vessel nearly filled with boiling water and stand bottles in it. Set aside, not on stove, and leave for one-half hour. Then push cork in tightly, and put in the refrigerator until used.

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G. W. F. HARPER, President.

Schedules in Effect from and After May 2, 1897.

CENTRAL TIME STANDARD.

GOING NORTH. No. 10. No. 60.

Leave Chester..... 6:20 a.m. 8:30 a.m.
Leave Lowrys..... 6:43 a.m. 9:05 a.m.
Leave Hickory..... 6:58 a.m. 9:20 a.m.
Leave Yorkville..... 7:05 a.m. 9:25 a.m.
Leave Gastonia..... 7:22 a.m. 9:40 a.m.
Leave Hickory..... 7:38 a.m. 9:55 a.m.
Leave Lowrys..... 7:53 a.m. 10:10 a.m.
Arrive Chester..... 8:15 a.m. 10:30 a.m.

GOING SOUTH. No. 9. No. 61.

Leave Lowrys..... 3:10 p.m. 6:00 a.m.
Leave Hickory..... 3:25 p.m. 6:15 a.m.
Leave Yorkville..... 3:40 p.m. 6:30 a.m.
Leave Gastonia..... 3:55 p.m. 6:45 a.m.
Leave Hickory..... 4:10 p.m. 7:00 a.m.
Leave Lowrys..... 4:25 p.m. 7:15 a.m.
Arrive Chester..... 4:40 p.m. 7:30 a.m.

Trains Nos. 9 and 10 are first class, and run daily except Sunday. Trains Nos. 60 and 61 carry passengers, and also run daily except Sunday. There is good connection at Chester with the G. C. & N. and the C. & A., also L. & C. R. R.; at Gastonia with the A. & C. P. L.; at Lincolnton with W. N. C. and Hickory and Newton with W. N. C.

G. F. HARPER, Acting G. P. A.
I. Anir N. C.

OHIO RIVER AND CHARLESTON R. R.

TIME TABLE of the Ohio River and Charleston Railway Company, to take effect Monday, October 18th, at 6:50 a. m.

STANDARD EASTERN TIME.

GOING SOUTH. No. 32. No. 34.

Leave Marion..... 7:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
Leave Rutherfordton..... 8:05 a.m. 2:35 p.m.
Leave Forest City..... 8:20 a.m. 2:50 p.m.
Leave Hickory..... 8:35 a.m. 3:05 p.m.
Leave Mooreboro..... 8:50 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Leave Shelby..... 9:05 a.m. 3:35 p.m.
Leave Patterson..... 9:20 a.m. 3:50 p.m.
Arrive Camden..... 9:50 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

GOING NORTH. No. 33. No. 35.

Leave Camden..... 12:05 p.m. 9:00 a.m.
Leave Kershaw..... 1:05 p.m. 10:00 a.m.
Leave Lancaster..... 1:20 p.m. 10:15 a.m.
Leave Catawba Junction..... 1:35 p.m. 10:30 a.m.
Leave Leslie..... 1:50 p.m. 10:45 a.m.
Leave Rock..... 2:05 p.m. 11:00 a.m.
Leave Newport..... 2:20 p.m. 11:15 a.m.
Leave Tazewell..... 2:35 p.m. 11:30 a.m.
Leave Hickory..... 2:50 p.m. 11:45 a.m.
Leave Patterson..... 3:05 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
Arrive Marion..... 3:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

Connections.
No. 32 has connection with Southern Railway at Rock Hill, and the S. A. L. at Catawba Junction.
Nos. 34 and 35 will carry passengers.
Nos. 32 and 34 have connection at Marion with Southern Railway.
At Rodeys, Old Point, King's Creek and London, trains stop only on signal.
S. B. LUMPKIN, G. P. A.
A. TRIPP, Superintendent.
S. M. HUNT, General Manager.

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SUBSCRIBERS, a CONCAVE WARRANTED RAZOR, SILVER PLATED GRAY LADLE, or an extra quality FOUR BLADED FLOCKER KNIFE, with name and address on the handle. Any of the articles mentioned would be a bargain at \$2.

For 6 and Less Than 10

SUBSCRIBERS, a "CLIMAX" WATCH, warranted for one year; an extra quality THREE BLADED FLOCKER KNIFE, or CHILD'S SILVER PLATED TABLE SET. Good values at \$1.50.

For 4 and Less Than 6

SUBSCRIBERS, a "YANKEE" WATCH, warranted for one year; "SHIRAZ" pattern BUTTER KNIFE, or TWO-BLADED FLOCKER KNIFE, with name and address on handle.

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To Each New Subscriber.

The same as above except that if the paper is COMMENCED NOW, IT WILL BE SENT UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1898, without any charge for the portion of the time between now and January 1, 1897. It is understood, however, that if the subscriber fails to pay for the paper, he will be counted as one for the year.

By new subscribers, we mean those whose names were not on OUR BOOKS ON OCTOBER 1, 1897, except we will not count as new subscribers, cases where the